

Description of Retail Prices for Food Products in the Markets of the Turkestan Territory in 60-80 XIX Century

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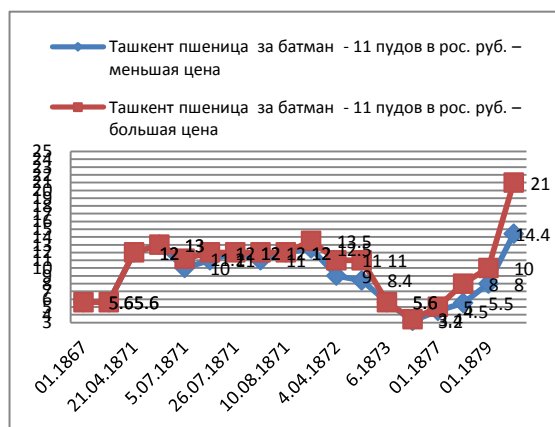
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Abstract: The article provides retail prices for basic products, such as: wheat, flour, barley, meat during the period of hostilities in Turkestan in 1860-1880.

Keywords: Turkestan, products, retail price, wheat, flour, barley, meat, lamb, fish.

During these years the price of wheat has undergone great fluctuations. Since the late 1960s, wheat prices have risen steadily.

In Tashkent in 1867-1868, wheat cost - 5 rubles 60 kopecks batman and 50 kopecks per pood, already in 1871 its price rose sharply to 13 rubles for batman. Then the price gradually began to decline and by 1873 it was the same as in 1867-1868. The same price remained until 1879, after which its price again went up sharply and in 1880 reached 14 rubles 40 kopecks - 21 rubles for a batman in 11 poods [1].



In other regions of Central Asia, wheat prices were cheaper than in Tashkent, and we observe the same picture - a sharp increase in prices in 1881-1872, then a decrease to the previous level and again a sharp rise in prices in 1879-1880.

It depended solely on natural causes. In 1868 there was a good harvest of cotton, fruits and bread[2]. In 1869 - 1870, a very severe winter[3], poor harvest, severe cold in winter and black ice were in the winter of 1870-1871[4]. Cold winter and crop failures were the same in 1878-1879[1].

In Jizzakh in February 1873, wheat was from 3 rubles up to 7 rubles for batman [5], in February 1878 at the beginning of the month wheat 4 rubles 20 kopecks - 10 rubles for batman, at the end: wheat - 1 rubles [6], and in 1879 from 5 rubles 80 kopecks to 6 rubles 90 kopecks for batman[8].

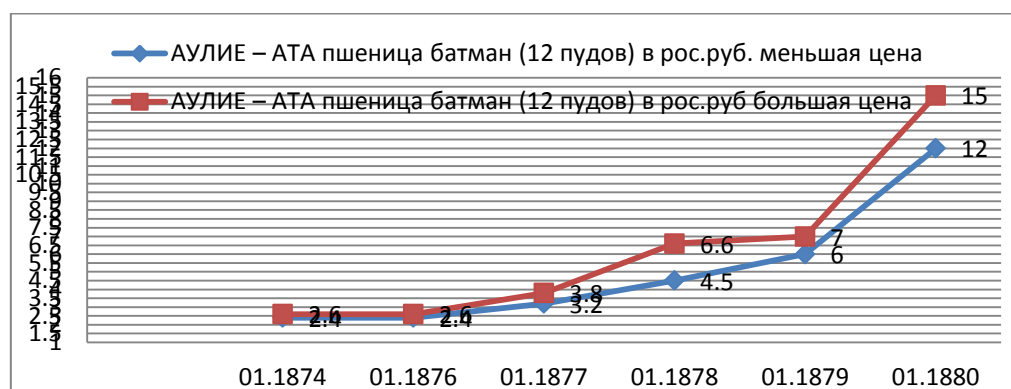
In Chimkent in 1876 wheat was 2 rubles 80 kopecks - 3 rubles for a batman (10 poods) [1], 1880 - 12 rubles - 15 rubles for a batman in 10 poods [1].

Large price fluctuations were also in Samarkand, in May 1871 - 10 rubles 80 kopecks, in June 1880 - 8 rubles 50 kopecks - 9 rubles for 8 poods, in September of the same year 5 rubles.

The example of Kattakurgan clearly shows how steadily and constantly the price of wheat grew year after year. And if in 1871 a batman cost 1 rubles 60 kopecks, then in 1870 it rose to 14 rubles.

On the example of prices from Aulie - Ata, an increase in prices from 1874 to 1880 is visible, in 1874 a batman of wheat (12 poods) cost 2 rubles 40 kopecks - 2 rubles 60 kopecks, rising every year, by 1880 wheat began to cost 12 rubles - 15 rubles for a batman in 12 poods [1].

Picture



Prices in Namangan were a little cheaper, but they were constantly growing:

Table

Wheat prices in Namangan

| Date | Prices - Namangan for batman wheat |
|--------------------|--|
| Autumn-winter 1878 | Wheat 2 rubles 40 kopecks |
| Spring 1879 | Wheat 4 rubles - 4 rubles 50 kopecks |
| 1879 | Wheat rubles - 4 prubles |
| July 1880 | Wheat rubles 80 kopecks - 6 rubles [8] |

In Zarafshan, in December 1877, 50 kopecks were given for a pood of winter wheat, 55 kopecks for spring wheat [6], in 1879 - 6 rubles for batman[9].

In Bukhara in 1833-34, wheat of the 1st analysis was 2 rubles 40 kopecks, 2nd - 2 rubles, 3rd - 1 rubles 80 kopecks for a batman [10], while on 12/30/1877 it became - 70 kopecks for a pood[6].

With varying fluctuations, but in all areas, we note an increase in prices, although prices in different regions differed quite strongly. In 1876, a pood of wheat in Turkestan cost 38-40 kopecks [1], and in the winter of 1876 in Kulyab, Kobadian it was 5 tenge (1 ruble) for 1 batman [11]. In 1877, in Chirakchi and Guzar bekstvo, wheat cost 5 rubles - 5 rubles 20 kopecks for a batman of 10 poods, and in Shirabad bekstvo - 2 rubles - 2 rubles. 30 kopecks. [12]

Known prices for wheat flour, only once again show the increase in 1871 - 1872:

Table

Prices for flour in Tashkent

| Date | Prices Tashkent flour for batman in Russian rubles |
|------------|--|
| 21.04.1871 | 13 – 14 |
| 5.07.1871 | 10 – 12,80 |
| 18.07.1871 | 12 |
| 12.01.1872 | 13,50 - 15 |
| 15.02.1872 | 16 – 17,60 |
| 4.04.1872 | 12-13 |
| 1.05.1872 | 11-13 |

Table

Prices for flour in Tashkent

| Date | Prices Tashkent flour per pood in Russian rubles |
|--------------------|--|
| 1870 | wheat flour 60 kopecks - 90 kopecks per pood |
| 21.04.1871 | flour per pood 1 rubles 30 kopecks - 1 rubles 50 k |
| 26.07.1871 | flour - 1 rubles 15 kopecks per pood |
| 28.07. – 1.08.1871 | flour - 1 rubles 15 kopecks |

| | |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| 10.08.1871 | flour - 1 rubles 30 kopecks pood |
|------------|----------------------------------|

Barley prices rose at the same rate as wheat prices. In Tashkent in 1866, barley cost - 4 rubles. 10 kopecks for Batman, in 1870 its price rose to 7 rubles 60 kopecks - 7 rubles 80 kopecks for batman [13], reached its peak in the winter of 1872 - 8 rubles 80 kopecks-9 rubles for a batman at 10.5 poods [14], and by 1876 it gradually decreased to 2 rubles 60 kopecks - 2 rubles 70 kopecks for batman (11 poods) [1]. Then the price again gradually increased every year, and in 1880 a batman of 11 poods cost 9 rubles 60 kopecks - 14 rubles 40 kopecks[1]

In Kattakurgan, since 1862, the price of barley, as well as wheat, has risen steadily, albeit slightly. In 1862, barley cost 1 r. 40 kopecks for Batman, in 1863 - 1869 - 2 rubles, in 1865 - 2 rubles. 40 kopecks, by 1870 it had risen to 11 rubles 20 kopecks [15], in 1871 fluctuated between 4 - 7 rubles.

The prices for barley in Aulie-Ata are also increasing, in 1874 barley cost 2 rubles for a batman. 30 kopecks [16], since 1877 the price has been growing all the time, this year it is equal to 3 rubles - 3 rubles 20 kopecks for a batman (12 poods), in 1878 5 rubles - 5 rubles 50 kopecks, in 1879 - 6 rubles - 7 rubles, and in 1880 the price increased immediately to 10 rubles -12 rubles. [1]

For other regions, we can see the same different price fluctuations depending on the region and season.

In Samarkand 1-16.05.1871 barley was sold - 7 rubles. 60 kopecks for a batman, barley - 95 kopecks per pood, in January 1878 - 80 kopecks, and in March 1878 for 8 poods of barley - 7 rubles. 20 kopecks [18], i.e. 90 kopecks per pood.

In Bukhara in 1833-34, barley was 4 r. for a batman [10], 12/30/1877 - for a pood of barley they gave 42 kopecks [6]

In Zarafshan in April 1877 they gave 35 kopecks for 1.5 poods[19], in December 1877 - 34 kopecks per pood[6], in 1879 a batman cost 3 rubles. 60kopecks [9].

In Jizzakh, barley was more expensive; in February 1873, a batman cost 2 rubles 50 kopecks - 5 rubles [5], i.e. 65 kopecks -75 kopecks per pood [6], in 1879 - 5 rubles. 50 kopecks batman [7] The price in Shymkent has risen even more:

Table

Prices for barley in Tashkent

| Date | Place | Prices |
|------|----------|---|
| 1876 | Shymkent | Barley 1 rubles 80 kopecks – 2 rubles 20 kopecks, for batman (10 poods) |
| 1878 | Shymkent | Barley 4 rubles 50 kopecks - 7 rubles 50 kopecks, for batman (10 poods) |
| 1879 | Shymkent | Barley 6 rubles - 8 rubles, for a batman (10 poods) |
| 1880 | Shymkent | Barley 9 rubles -12 rubles, for a Batman in (10 poods) |

In other areas, prices are very different from each other, it is difficult to identify any regularity here, undoubtedly, only an increase in prices by the 80s is visible, but prices vary greatly by region and depend on seasonal reasons and the region. In the winter of 1872, in Urgut, barley cost 5 rubles 60 kopecks [20] batman, in Panjakent - 4 rubles 40 kopecks [20]. In 1877, in the Chirakchi region, barley was - 4 rubles - 4 rubles 20 kopecks - 4 rubles 40 kopecks for a batman of 10 poods, in the Guzar bekstvo - 3 rubles, in the Shirabad bekstvo - 1 rubles 40 kopecks - 1 rubles 60 kopecks [12].

On average, in the Turkestan Territory in 1877, barley was 20 kopecks - 25 kopecks per pood, in 1878 the price increased to 45 - 65 kopecks. [1].

The most consumed meat among the local population was lamb. During 1871, they were sold in

Tashkent at the following prices:

Table

Prices for lamb in Tashkent.

| Date | Price - lamb - Tashkent - pood |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 25.04.1871 | Lamb - 2 r. 60 kopecks per pood |
| 5.07.1871 | Lamb - 2 r. per pood |
| 18.07.1871 | Lamb - 1 r. 60 kopecks per pood |
| 26.07.1871 | Lamb - 1 r. 60 kopecks per pood |
| 28.07 - 1.08.1871 | Lamb - 1 r. 60 kopecks per pood |
| 10.08.1871 | Lamb - 1 r. 75 kopecks per pood |
| 12.01.1872 | Lamb - 2 r. per pood |

In Samarkand, Kattakurgan, Urgut and Penjikent, prices were even higher: in May 1871 in Samarkand a pood of lamb cost 3 rubles 60 kopecks, in Kattakurgan in August 1871 - 3 rubles 20 kopecks per pood [17]. In the winter of 1872, in Urgut, mutton was 2 rubles - 2 rubles 80 kopecks per pood, in Penjikent - 2 rubles each. 40 kopecks [20]

At retail prices per pood, we see that from the mid-60s to the early 80s, the price increased more than 4 times in Tashkent.

Table

Lamb prices in Tashkent

| Date | Price - lamb - Tashkent - pood |
|---------------|---|
| 1866 | Lamb - 2.5 kopecks per pood |
| 25.04.1871 | Lamb - 6.5 kopecks per pood |
| August 1879 | Lamb - 3.5 kopecks - 5 kopecks per pood |
| December 1879 | Lamb 4 kopecks - 6 kopecks per pood |
| 10.04.1882 | Lamb 10 kopecks-11 kopecks per pood |

The same can be seen in the example of prices from other regions, in 1868 the average price in the Turkestan region was 2 kopecks - 5 kopecks per pood[21], in 1868 - 5 kopecks Ser. per pood[22]. In Khiva - 08/20/1873 - mutton was 6 kopecks and 10 kopecks per pood [23], such an increase is quite understandable, given the military operations of the Russian army. In the spring of 1877, in the Zarafshan district, mutton was sold at 15 kopecks for 2.5 poods [19]

Fat tail fat cost much more than the meat itself. In 1871, in Tashkent, it went at a price of 3 rubles 60 kopecks up to 5 rubles 60 kopecks per pood.

Table

Prices for lamb fat in Tashkent

| Date | Price - lamb fat - Tashkent |
|-------------------|--|
| 25.04.1871 | fat tail fat of the highest grade – 5 rubles 60 kopecks, the lowest grade – 5 rubles 40 kopecks |
| 5.07.1871 | Lamb fat 3 rubles 60kopecks - 4 rubles pud |
| 18.07.1871 | fat tail fat - 4 rubles 70 k per pood |
| 26.07.1871 | fat tail fat - 3 rubles 60 kopecks per pood |
| 28.07 - 1.08.1871 | fat tail fat - 3 rubles 60 kopecks |
| 10.08.1871 | fat tail fat - 3 rubles 60 kopecks per pood |
| 12.01.1872 | melted lamb fat - 5 rubles 40 kopecks, unheated - 4 rubles pood, fat-tailed 13 rubles 50 kopecks - 14 rubles for 8 poods |

Fat in Kattakurgan was even more expensive all these years, at 3 rubles 30 kopecks per pood it cost already in 1862, by 1866-1868 the price had risen to 4 rubles 40 kopecks per pood [15], and in 1871 the price became generally lamb fat - 9 rubles for a pood [17].

The same picture, the increase in prices in 1871 - 1872, as well as 1878 - 1880, can be seen in other regions. In the period from 12/1/1864 to 10/30/1865 in Fort No. 1, lamb fat cost 3 r rubles 50 kopecks, in the Samarkand department on May 1-16, 1871 it was sold for 8 rubles for a pood [17]. In the winter of 1872 in Urgut fat tail fat went 4 rubles per pood [20], in Panjakent - 4 rubles 80 kopecks. In the spring of 1877, in the Zarafshan district, it was sold at 15 kopecks for 1.5 poods, and already in the spring of 1878, in Samarkand - 8 rubles 80 kopecks per pood. [18]

The local population used beef much less often, and the demand for it began to grow with the arrival of Russian troops. In 1862, in Kopal, cow meat was sold for 1 rubles 20 kopecks - 1 rubles 60 kopecks per pood[24]. The average price per pood in the Turkestan region was 3 kopecks [22], in Tashkent during this period it cost 4 kopecks [2]. In 1871, it greatly increased in price, in Tashkent they gave 8 kopecks per pood[25] and 2 r rubles - 2 rubles 80 kopecks per pood[26]. In Samarkand and Katta-Kurgan, it also reached 2 rubles per pood, the same prices were established in Urgut and Penjikent. The decline in prices for it is not visible, in the spring of 1878 in Samarkand, beef was 2 rubles 60 kopecks per pood[18], and in Tashkent on April 10, 1882 it was sold at 7 kopecks - 9 kopecks per pood[27].

Prices for other types of meat differed greatly across the territories, as well as the seasons, and they also, if you look, in general, across Turkestan over the years have gradually increased.

In 1868 in Tashkent, chickens cost 15 kopecks per pair, in 1884 the price for a pair of chickens was 24 kopecks, in 1871 in Samarkand one chicken cost 20 kopecks.

Prices for fish depended on its type and place of fishing. A simple fish on average cost from 80 kopecks to 1 rubl. In 1862, in Kopal, marinka fish was 80 kopecks - 1 rubl. 20 kopecks per pood[24].

In 1873, in Khodjeyli, it is noted that "in a cheap time - 30 tenge, in an expensive time - 6 tilli or 54 tenge for 6 Khiva batmans of fish[27]", in Bukhara "in a cheap time - 60 tenge, in an expensive time 70 - 90 tenegs for 6 Khiva batmans of fish" [27]. In 1887, in Verny, fish for 1 rubles for a pood[28].

Horsemeat also rose in price. For example, 04/25/1871 in Tashkent meat - 1 rubles 80 kopecks - 2 rubles 40 kopecks per pood (i.e. 4.5 kopecks - 6 kopecks per pood) [29], in the spring of 1878 in Samarkand horse meat - 2 rubles 80 kopecks per pood[18].

Prices for foodstuffs, goods produced in Central Asia and retail items have changed for various reasons. So imported goods in retail trade did not change much seasonally, but a general change in price by year, grade and quality of goods is noticeable.

Products, like no other goods, changed in price due to political and natural factors. The greatest increase in prices occurs during the years of hostilities and natural disasters, for example, a sharp increase in all products in 1871-1872, because there were frosts and severe crop failure for two years. Prices for some products then return to the previous level. But the prices of wheat and meat continued to increase, and in 1888 in relation to 1865 they were much more expensive.

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